SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1785. [No. 1252.]

NEWPORT MERCURY.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES FOREIGN and DOMESTIC:

Printed by SOUTHWICK & BARBER, at the Foot of the PARADE.

"*Whene'er our Country calls—Friends, Sons, and Sires, ſhould yield their Treaſure*
"*up, nor own a Senſe beyond the Public Safety.*" BROOKE's GUSTAVUS VASA.

TRANSLATION of the TESTAMENT of Mr. FORTUNE RICARD, Teacher of Arithmetic, at D———. Read and publiſhed at the Court of Baliwick of that Town, the 19th of Auguſt, 1784.

[*Concluded from our laſt.*]

THIRTY thouſand millions ſhall be formed into a fund for producing an annual revenue of fifteen hundred millions to be divided in times of peace among all the powers of Europe. In time of war the ſhare of the aggreſſor or aggreſſors ſhall be given to thoſe who have been attacked unjuſtly, in order to engage ſoverigns, if poſſible, to reflect a little before they commence unjuſt hoſtilities.——This reſolve ſhall be diſtributed among the different nations in proportion to their population.—Every ten years an exact numeration ſhall be taken with a view to this diſtribution, which ſhall be made by a diet compoſed of deputies from all the different nations: but I direct that a larger proportion ſhall be diſtributed to thoſe ſovereigns who ſhall apply for it, and appear to deſire it, with no other view than to encourage population among their ſubjects.

I leave it to the wiſdom of my executors the care of extending the benefits of this bequeſt to the other parts of the world; and if, by this means, they ſhould hope to ſucceed in extinguiſhing throughout the world the abſurd and barbarous rage of war, I willingly conſent that they appropriate for this purpoſe the further ſum of one hundred thouſand millions. I wiſh that ſix thouſand millions may be offered to his majeſty, the king of France; namely, a thouſand millions to ſupercede the neceſſity of lotteries, a ſort of tax impoſed upon wicked men, which infallibly renders them a great deal more wicked; a thouſand millions to buy in all uſeleſs offices, which are attended with the ſad inconvenience of perſuading many perſons that it is a ſufficient diſcharge of their duty to their country to occupy an office without functions, and that an honor may be derived from bearing a ſenſeleſs title; a thouſand millions to buy in offices, which, on the contrary, are too important to be left expoſed to the danger of venality; a thouſand millions to purchaſe a domain for his majeſty worthy of his crown, and ſufficient for the expences of his court, ſo that the nation may clearly perceive that the taxes impoſed upon them are applicable only to the expenditures of the ſtate. The remaining two thouſand millions that form a fund, whoſe annual produce ſhall be employed by his majeſty in perſons and gratuities. By theſe means, if ſometimes theſe favours ſhould be conferred upon intriguing and undeſerving perſons, the nation will have no cauſe to complain of the improper uſe of money drawn from taxes and the labours of the huſbandman.

I appoint a thouſand millions towards adding a thouſand livres to the fixed income of all the clergy in the kingdom, and 600 livres to that of their vicars, upon condition that they no longer demand fees for ſaying maſſes. I had alſo ſome thoughts of propoſing to them the ſuppreſſion of fees for baptiſms, marriages, and burials; but I have conſidered theſe functions to be of a civil as well as religious nature; and that on this account the clergy may, without impropriety, be allowed to receive a pay which is, in fact, more moderate than would be required by any other public officers in their places. Beſides, this pay, perhaps, renders the ſervice more exact, more ſpeedy on their part, and leſs irkſome to the delicacy of ſome of thoſe who receive it.

I appoint two thouſand millions towards forming an income of ten livres a month to all the children which ſhall be born in the kingdom till they are three years of age; and I deſire this legacy to be encreaſed to thirty livres a month to thoſe children which ſhall be nurſed by their own mothers. I do not except even the children of the rich; on the contrary, I invite rich parents to accept this donation without reluctance, as an honorary prize awarded to paternity and the cares of maternal love. They may, if they pleaſe, apply it to acts of charity and benevolence.

I appoint four thouſand millions towards purchaſing the waſte lands of the kingdom. Theſe ſhall be divided into 500,000 little farms or tenements of four or five acres each, on which ſhall be erected as many commodious cottages. Theſe 500,000 farms ſhall be given as freeholds, to an equal number of married peaſants, choſen in each parish by a veſtry of ten of the moſt aged inhabitants. The poſſeſſors of theſe freeholds ſhall be obliged to make them their only reſidence, to cultivate them with their own hands and thoſe of their families, and to report every year the improvements of them which they have made. Theſe freeholds ſhall be heriditary, but only, upon condition that they ſhall neither be divided nor any two of them engroſſed by one perſon. When a freeholder dies without leaving behind him either wife, children, brother ſiſters, nephews, or neices, who have lived and laboured with him for 3 years prior to his deceaſe, the freehold ſhall be declared vacant, and given anew by the veſtry of the pariſh to that peaſant who ſhall appear to deſerve it beſt.

I deſire that two thouſand millions be laid out in purchaſing all the manors of which there ſhall be ſellers, and that the vaſſals thereon be forever afterwards exempted from all ſervitude and fealty.

Six thouſand millions ſhall be employed in founding houſes of education in all the country pariſhes, agreeable to the plan of the author of a work entitled, *Patriotic Views reſpecting the Education of the People*. If in executing this plan of a man of genius and an excellent citizen, it ſhould appear to want ſome little amendments and alteration, I direct that they ſhall be adopted.

I appoint twenty thouſand millions towards erecting in the kingdom 40,000 houſes of labour, or public work-houſes to each of which ſhall be appropriated from 10,000 to 50,000 livres annual income. Every man and woman ſhall have a right to offer themſelves at any time to be maintained and employed in them. I chuſe to ſay nothing of any other particulars in the government and management of theſe houſes; hoping that the ideas which begin to be formed concerning eſtabliſhments of this kind will be perfected before the period fixed for theirs ſhall arrive; and that it will at length be univerſally acknowledged, that though it is dangerous and fooliſh to give alms in money to a ſtrong beggar, yet that ſociety has no right to deprive him of his liberty and inflict puniſhments upon him, while it does not hold out to him any other means of ſubſiſtence, or at leaſt point out to him a method of diſcovering what means he is capable of uſing.

I entreat the managers of theſe public work-houſes to give the greateſt encouragement to ſuch trades as can be performed by women. This ſex, ſo dear to all ſenſible minds, has been neglected or oppreſſed by all our inſtitutions.—Seductions of all kinds ſeem to conſpire againſt their virtue. Neceſſity precipitates them involuntarily into an abyſs of infamy and miſery. The low price which is ſet upon the labour of women is out of all proportion to the inferiority of their bodily ſtrength. Let the public work-houſes ſet the example of paying them better.

There are in France many houſes of correction, where the miſconduct of women is ſeverely puniſhed, but where in reality, nothing is amended, mere confinement having no tendency to eradicate vice. Why ſhould there not be one eſtabliſhment where a young woman, conquered by temptation and on the brink of deſpair, might preſent herſelf, and ſay, 'Vice offers me gold: I only aſk for labour and bread. In compaſſion to my remorſe, aſſiſt and ſtrengthen me. Open an aſylum for me where I may weep without being ſeen, expiate thoſe faults which purſue and overwhelm me, and recover a ſhadow of peace.'—Such an inſtitution exiſts no where——I appoint therefore, a thouſand millions towards eſtabliſhing one.

The ſnares which are laid by vice for women without fortunes, would make fewer victims, if more aſſiſtance was given them. We have an infinity of eſtabliſhments for perſons in the higher ranks of life, which do honor to the generoſity of our forefathers. Why have we none for this purpoſe?—I deſire, therefore, that two thouſand millions be employed in eſtabliſhing in the kingdom a hundred hoſpitals, which ſhall be called Hoſpitals of Angels. There ſhall be admitted into each a hundred females of the age of ſeven or eight years, and of the moſt engaging forms. They ſhall receive the moſt perfect education in regard to morals, uſeful knowledge, and agreeable accompliſhments. At the age of eighteen they may quit the hoſpital in order to be married; at which period they ſhall each be paid a portion of 40,000 livres. I mention this moderate ſum becauſe it is my wiſh that they be neither reproached for want of fortune, nor eſpouſed from intereſt. An annual income of 2,000 livres ſhall be given alſo to their parents.—Except once in the year, at a ſolemn and ſplendid proceſſion, they ſhall rarely appear in public, but ſhall conſtantly be employed in their aſylum in learning all that can render them one day excellent wives and mothers.

In order to fit them, in particular, for domeſtic economy, I deſire that after they have been taught the moſt accurate ideas of expences of all kinds, queſtions be propoſed to them, from time to time, to which they ſhall be obliged to give anſwers by word of mouth, and alſo in writing; as for example—'If you had ſuch or ſuch an income, under ſuch or ſuch circumſtances, how much would you appropriate to your table, your houſe-rent, your maintenance, and the education of your children? How many ſervants would you keep; How much would you reſerve for ſickneſs and unforeſeen expences? How much would you conſecrate to the relief of the unfortunate and the public good? If your income depended either entirely or in part upon a tranſient advantage or a place which was not aſſured to you, how much would you expend annually? What ſum would you reſerve for forming a capital, &c. &c.' Prizes publicly given to the beſt anſwers to queſtions of this kind would conſtitute, in my opinion, an exerciſe equally engaging, and more uſeful than the little comedies and novels with which young perſons in the higher ſtations are generally entertained.

The honors conferred upon great men have always appeared to me the moſt effectual means of producing great men. I appoint, therefore, a thouſand millions towards ſtriking medals, and placing in the halls of all towns, or in any other convenient places, ſtatues and buſts in honor of ſuch great men as ſhall hereafter riſe up. I deſire further, that theſe honors be not paid them till ten years after their deceaſe; and that they be decreed and proportioned by a tribunal compoſed of ſuch upright, enlightened and worthy citizens, as ſhall be moſt likely not to be dazzled by falſe virtues. It has been once reckoned, that founding hoſpitals for the ſick is one of the beſt public ſervices. For ſome years a conviction has been gaining ground, that breathing the peſtilential air of hoſpitals doubles the danger of diſeaſes; and that on this and other accounts they probably deſtroy more lives than they ſave. I deſire therefore that 10,000 millions be employed in eſtabliſhing in each pariſh of the kingdom, houſes of health, in which ſhall be maintained a phyſician, a ſurgeon, and a convenient number of ſiſters of charity and nurſes. Theſe houſes ſhall ſupply the ſick gratis, in their own houſes, with every aſſiſtance in food and medicine, and none ſhall be taken to the houſe of health, excepting thoſe whom it ſhall be impoſſible to aſſiſt at home.

I have hitherto only directed the employment of about two hundred thouſand millions. There remain ſtill near four millions of millions, the appropriation of which I leave to the diſcretion of my executors. I wiſh them to purchaſe and pull down all ſuch houſes as incommode the public way in all towns; to multiply ſquares, quays, fountains, gardens, &c. in order to give ſalubrity to the air of towns; to empty ponds; to clear heaths; to deepen the beds of rivers, ſo as to render them navigable, and to unite them by means of canals. In a word I wiſh them to co-operate in every poſſible method with nature, which ſeems to have deſigned France to be the moſt delightful country under heaven.

I hope that all good citizens will aſſiſt my executors in the choice of ſuch uſeful eſtabliſhments as ſhall yet remain to be formed. I call upon them to publiſh the ideas with which patriotic zeal may inſpire them, ſince now they are encouraged by the conſoling certainty that funds for executing them cannot be wanting.

I name for my executors my deareſt and beſt friends M. M. —— —— ——

[Here the teſtator names ſix executors, who do not think proper at preſent to reveal themſelves, and then goes on as follows:]

I beg them to meet as often as the affairs of my executorſhip ſhall require. In caſe of an equal diviſion of opinions, the eldeſt ſhall have the caſting vote. When one of them dies, I deſire the ſurvivors to fill the vacancy, as ſoon as may be, with the moſt honeſt, zealous, and diſintereſted citizen of their acquaintance, and to proceed in this manner for ever. I hope that during the firſt years of their executorſhip, when the operations of the fund will be eaſy, they will tranſact in this buſineſs out of regard to me and to the public. I foreſee that, in proceſs of time the ſums to be laid out will become ſo immenſely great as to render neceſſary voyages and other conſiderable expences, which will be productive of no profit. For this reaſon I have left 125,000 livres of the ſecond ſum unappropriated: of the third 712,000: and of the fourth thirty-two millions. Theſe ſums I requeſt them to accept as a compenſation for their expences and trouble. I charge them always, as far as they can without hazarding the ſecurity of the fund, to prefer thoſe ways of laying out the accumulating ſums which ſhall be moſt ſerviceable to individuals and the public.

If a reduction in the rate of intereſt, or any unforeſeen loſſes, ſhould injure the fund, ſo as to retard its increaſe, the execution of my deſires need only be poſtponed in proportion to the interruption that ſhall happen.

May the ſucceſs of theſe eſtabliſhments cauſe one day a few tears to be ſhed on my grave. But above all, may the example of an obſcure individual kindle the emulation of patriots, princes and public bodies; and engage them to give attention to this new, but powerful and infallible means of ſerving poſterity, and contributing to the future improvement and happineſs of the world.

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I leave it to the wiſdom of my executors the care of extending the benefits of this bequeſt to the other parts of the world; and if, by this means, they ſhould hope to ſucceed in extinguiſhing throughout the world the abſurd and barbarous rage of war, I willingly conſent that they appropriate for this purpoſe the further ſum of one hundred thouſand millions. I wiſh that ſix thouſand millions may be offered to his majeſty, the king of France; namely, a thouſand millions to ſupercede the neceſſity of lotteries, a ſort of tax impoſed upon wicked men, which infallibly renders them a great deal more wicked; a thouſand millions to buy in all uſeleſs offices, which are attended with the ſad inconvenience of perſuading many perſons that it is a ſufficient diſcharge of their duty to their country to occupy an office without functions, and that an honor may be derived from bearing a ſenſeleſs title; a thouſand millions to buy in offices, which, on the contrary, are too important to be left expoſed to the danger of venality; a thouſand millions to purchaſe a domain for his majeſty worthy of his crown, and ſufficient for the expences of his court, ſo that the nation may clearly perceive that the taxes impoſed upon them are applicable only to the expenditures of the ſtate. The remaining two thouſand millions ſhall form a fund, whoſe annual produce ſhall be employed by his majeſty in penſions and gratuities. By theſe means, if ſometimes thoſe favours ſhould be conferred upon intriguing and undeſerving perſons, the nation will have no cauſe to complain of the improper uſe of money drawn from taxes and the labours of the huſbandman.

I appoint a thouſand millions towards adding a thouſand livres to the ſettled income of all the clergy in the kingdom, and 600 livres to that of their vicars, upon condition that they no longer demand fees for ſaying maſſes. I had alſo ſome thoughts of propoſing to them the ſuppreſſion of fees for baptiſms, marriages, and burials; but I have conſidered thoſe functions to be of a civil as well as religious nature; and that on this account the clergy may, without impropriety, be allowed to receive a pay which is, in fact, more moderate than would be required by any other public officers in their places. Beſides, this pay, perhaps, renders the ſervice more exact, more ſpeedy on their part, and leſs irkſome to the delicacy of ſome of thoſe who receive it.

I appoint two thouſand millions towards forming an income of ten livres a month to all the children which ſhall be born in the kingdom till they are three years of age; and I deſire this legacy to be encreaſed to thirty livres a month to thoſe children which ſhall be nurſed by their own mothers. I do not except even the children of the rich; on the contrary, I invite rich parents to accept this donation without reluctance, as an honorary prize awarded to paternity and the cares of maternal love. They may, if they pleaſe, apply it to acts of chatity and benevolence.

I appoint four thouſand millions towards purchaſing the waſte lands of the kingdom. Theſe ſhall be divided into 500,000 little farms or tenements of four or five acres each, on which ſhall be erected as many commodious cottages. Theſe 500,000 farms ſhall be given as freeholds, to an equal number of married peaſants, choſen in each pariſh by a veſtry of ten of the moſt aged inhabitants. The poſſeſſors of theſe freeholds ſhall be obliged to make them their only reſidence, to cultivate them with their own hands and thoſe of their families, and to report every year the improvements of them which they have made. Theſe freeholds ſhall be heriditary, but only, upon condition that they ſhall neither be divided nor any two of them engroſſed by one perſon. When a freeholder dies without leaving behind him either wife, children, brother ſiſters, nephews, or neices, who have lived and laboured with him for 3 years prior to his deceaſe, the freehold ſhall be declared vacant, and given anew by the veſtry of the pariſh to that peaſant who ſhall appear to deſerve it beſt.

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Six thouſand millions ſhall be employed in founding houſes of education in all the country pariſhes, agreeable to the plan of the author of a work entitled, *Patriotic Views reſpecting the Education of the People*. If in executing this plan of a man of genius and an excellent citizen, it ſhould appear to want ſome little amendments and alteration, I direct that they ſhall be adopted.

I appoint twenty thouſand millions towards erecting in the kingdom 40,000 houſes of labour, or public work-houſes to each of which ſhall be appropriated from 10,000 to 50,000 livres annual income. Every man and woman ſhall have a right to offer themſelves at any time to be maintained and employed in them. I chuſe to ſay nothing of any other particulars in the government and management of theſe houſes; hoping that the ideas which begin to be formed concerning eſtabliſhments of this kind will be perfected before the period fixed for theſe ſhall arrive; and that it will at length be univerſally acknowledged, that though it is dangerous and fooliſh to give alms in money to a ſtrong beggar, yet that ſociety has no right to deprive him of his liberty and inflict puniſhments upon him, while it does not hold out to him any other means of ſubſiſtence, or at leaſt point out to him a method of diſcovering what means he is capable of uſing.

I entreat the managers of theſe public work-houſes to give the greateſt encouragement to ſuch trades as can be performed by women. This ſex, ſo dear to all ſenſible minds, has been neglected or oppreſſed by all our inſtitutions.—Seductions of all kinds ſeem to conſpire againſt their virtue. Neceſſity precipitates them involuntarily into an abyſs of infamy and miſery. The low price which is ſet upon the labour of women is out of all proportion to the inferiority of their bodily ſtrength. Let the public work-houſes ſet the example of paying them better.

There are in France many houſes of correction, where the miſconduct of women is ſeverely puniſhed, but where in reality, it is only ſuſpended, mere confinement having no tendency to eradicate vice. Why ſhould there not be one eſtabliſhment where a young woman, conquered by temptation and on the brink of deſpair, might preſent herſelf, and ſay, 'Vice offers me gold: I only aſk for labour and bread. In compaſſion to my remorſe, aſſiſt and ſtrengthen me. Open an aſylum for me where I may weep without being ſeen, expiate thoſe faults which purſue and overwhelm me, and recover a ſhadow of peace.'—Such an inſtitution exiſts no where——I appoint therefore, a thouſand millions towards eſtabliſhing one.

The ſnares which are laid by vice for women without fortunes, would make fewer victims, if more aſſiſtance was given them. We have an infinity of eſtabliſhments for perſons in the higher ranks of life, which do honor to the generoſity of our forefathers. Why have we none for this purpoſe?—I deſire, therefore, that two thouſand millions be employed in eſtabliſhing in the kingdom a hundred hoſpitals, which ſhall be called Hoſpitals of Angels. There ſhall be admitted into each a hundred females of the age of ſeven or eight years, and of the moſt engaging forms. They ſhall receive the moſt perfect education in regard to morals, uſeful knowledge, and agreeable accompliſhments. At the age of eighteen they may quit the hoſpital in order to be married; at which period they ſhall each be paid a portion of 40,000 livres. I mention this moderate ſum becauſe it is my wiſh that they be neither reproached for want of fortune, nor eſpouſed from intereſt. An annual income of 2,000 livres ſhall be given alſo to their parents.—Except once in the year, at a ſolemn and ſplendid proceſſion, they ſhall rarely appear in public, but ſhall conſtantly be employed in their aſylum in learning all that can render them one day excellent wives and mothers.

In order to fit them, in particular, for domeſtic economy, I deſire that after they have been taught the moſt accurate ideas of expences of all kinds, queſtions be propoſed to them, from time to time, to which they ſhall be obliged to give anſwers by word of mouth, and alſo in writing; as for example—'If you had ſuch or ſuch an income, under ſuch or ſuch circumſtances, how much would you appropriate to your table, your houſe-rent, your maintenance, and the education of your children? How many ſervants would you keep; How much would you reſerve for ſickneſs and unforeſeen expences? How much would you conſecrate to the relief of the unfortunate and the public good? If your income depended either entirely or in part upon a tranſient advantage or a place which was not aſſured to you, how much would you expend annually? What ſum would you reſerve for forming a capital, &c. &c.' Prizes publicly given to the beſt anſwers to queſtions of this kind would conſtitute, in my opinion, an exerciſe equally engaging, and more uſeful than the little comedies and novels with which young perſons in the higher ſtations are generally entertained.

The honors conferred upon great men have always appeared to me the moſt effectual means of producing great men. I appoint, therefore, a thouſand millions towards ſtriking medals, and placing in the halls of all towns, or in any other convenient places, ſtatues and buſts in honor of ſuch great men as ſhall hereafter riſe up. I deſire further, that theſe honors be not paid them till ten years after their deceaſe; and that they be decreed and proportioned by a tribunal compoſed of ſuch upright, enlightened and worthy citizens, as ſhall be moſt likely not to be dazzled by falſe virtues. It has been once reckoned, that founding hoſpitals for the ſick is one of the beſt public ſervices. For ſome years a conviction has been gaining ground, that breathing the peſtilential air of hoſpitals doubles the danger of diſeaſes; and that on this and other accounts they probably deſtroy more lives than they ſave. I deſire therefore that 10,000 millions be employed in eſtabliſhing in each pariſh of the kingdom, houſes of health, in which ſhall be maintained a phyſician, a ſurgeon, and a convenient number of ſiſters of charity and nurſes. Theſe houſes ſhall ſupply the ſick gratis, in their own houſes, with every aſſiſtance in food and medicine, and none ſhall be taken to the houſe of health, excepting thoſe whom it ſhall be impoſſible to aſſiſt at home.

I have hitherto only directed the employment of about two hundred thouſand millions. There remain ſtill near four millions of millions, the appropriation of which I leave to the diſcretion of my executors. I wiſh them to purchaſe and pull down all ſuch houſes as incommode the public way in all towns; to multiply ſquares, quays, fountains, gardens, &c. in order to give ſalubrity to the air of towns; to empty ponds; to clear heaths; to deepen the beds of rivers, ſo as to render them navigable, and to unite them by means of canals. In a word I wiſh them to co-operate in every poſſible method with nature, which ſeems to have deſigned France to be the moſt delightful country under heaven.

I hope that all good citizens will aſſiſt my executors in the choice of ſuch uſeful eſtabliſhments as ſhall yet remain to be formed. I call upon them to publiſh the ideas with which patriotic zeal may inſpire them, ſince now they are encouraged by the conſoling certainty that funds for executing them cannot be wanting.

I name for my executors my deareſt and beſt friends M. M. —— —— —— ——

[Here the teſtator names ſix executors, who do not think proper at preſent to reveal themſelves, and than goes on as follows:]

I beg them to meet as often as the affairs of my executorſhip ſhall require. In caſe of an equal diviſion of opinions, the eldeſt ſhall have the caſting vote. When one of them dies, I deſire the ſurvivors to fill the vacancy, as ſoon as may be, with the moſt honeſt, zealous, and diſintereſted citizen of their acquaintance, and to proceed in this manner for ever. I hope that during the firſt years of their executorſhip, when the operations of the fund will be eaſy, they will tranſact in this buſineſs out of regard to me and to the public. I foreſee that, in proceſs of time the ſums to be laid out will become ſo immenſely great as to render neceſſary voyages and other conſiderable expences, which will be productive of no profit. For this reaſon I have left 125,000 livres of the ſecond ſum unappropriated: of the third 712,000: and of the fourth thirty-two millions. Theſe ſums I requeſt them to accept as a compenſation for their expences and trouble. I charge them always, as far as they can without hazarding the ſecurty of the fund, to prefer thoſe ways of laying out the accumulating ſums which ſhall be moſt ſerviceable to individuals and the public.

If a reduction in the rate of intereſt, or any unforeſeen loſſes, ſhould injure the fund, ſo as to retard its increaſe, the execution of my deſires need only be poſtponed in proportion to the interruption that ſhall happen.

May the ſucceſs of theſe eſtabliſhments cauſe one day a few tears to be ſhed on my grave. But above all, may the example of an obſcure individual kindle the emulation of patriots, princes and public bodies; and engage them to give attention to this new, but powerful and infallible means of ſerving poſterity, and contributing to the future improvement and happineſs of the world.

LONDON,

June 1. There are now living at Ketton, in Rutlandſhire, a great great grand-father, a great grand-father, two grand fathers, a grand-mother, and ſix great grand-children, conſiſting of nine perſons in all, and about two years ago the great grand-father buried his mother and his wife in the ſame coffin.

The muſical child, from Newcaſtle upon Tyne, and who is ſaid to be only two years and an half old, and has made ſo much noiſe in that part of England, performed laſt night to a ſelect party of the nobility at Almack's; ſo much did he pleaſe and aſtoniſh the auditors, they preſented him with a purſe of a hundred guineas.

Belfaſt, June 7. On Sunday next a ſermon will be preached in the old Meeting-Houſe of Sligo, by the Rev. John Joſeph Hiedick, alias Moſes Levi who was ſix years a Rabbi preacher among the Jews. He was baptiſed in February, 1783, in the Dutchy of Cleves, in Germany, by the Rev. Mr. Sneids, where were preſent all the miniſters of the province, and an amazing multitude of other people. His converſion is the more remarkable, as he is the firſt Rabbi who has been converted to chriſtianity, ſince the year 1000. He paſſed through Belfaſt and Liſburn about five weeks ago.

RICHMOND, September 3.

By letters immediately from the Weſtern Country, we receive advice, that the Indians continue to commit their hoſtile depredations, frequently very barbarouſly murdering ſome of our whites. Notwithſtanding which, at the laſt convention held in the Kentucky, a ſeparation of government was decided upon, conſidering themſelves formidable enough to repel any attacks of the Indians; they having in their country, a militia of five thouſand fighting men.

PHILADELPHIA, September, 14.

Monday laſt arrived the ſhip Congreſs, Captain M'Clenachan, from Londonderry, with near *five hundred* paſſengers; a number of which the landed at Newcaſtle,

The tranſports we are informed, that lately ſailed from Boſton to Halifax, were very welcome there, as they had began to anticipate a few of the horrors of ſtarvation.

The following is a brief account of the unfortunate diſaſter which befel the ſhip Faithful Steward, Connolly M'Cauſland, maſter, from Londonderry, bound to this port; taken from a gentleman who was paſſenger on board.

ON the 9th day of July laſt, ſaid veſſel ſailed from Londonderry, having on board 249 paſſengers of reſpectability, who had with them property to a very conſiderable amount. They had had a favourable paſſage, during which nothing of moment occurred (the greateſt harmony having prevailed among them) until the night of Thurſday the 18th inſt. when at the hour of 10 o'clock, it was thought adviſeable to try for ſoundings, and to their great ſurprize, found themſelves in four fathoms water, though at dark there was not the leaſt appearance of land. The conſternation and aſtoniſhment which then prevailed, is eaſier conceived than deſcribed, every exertion was uſed to run the veſſel off ſhore, but in a few minutes ſhe ſtruck the ground, when it was found neceſſary to cut away her maſts, &c. all of which went overboard. On the morning of the 2d, we found ourſelves on Mohoba-Bank, near Indian River, about four leagues to the ſouthward of Cape Henlopen. Every effort was made to ſave the unhappy ſufferers, who remained in the wreck during the night, although diſtant from the ſhore only about one hundred yards. The ſame evening ſhe beat to pieces.

The ſea running extreamly high, the boats were with difficulty diſengaged from the wreck, but before they could be manned they drifted aſhore, whereby all relief was cut off, except by ſwimming, or getting aſhore on pieces of the wreck; and, we are ſorry to add, that of the above number, only ſixty-eight perſons were ſaved, among which were the maſter, his mates, and ten ſeamen. During the courſe of the day the inhabitants came down to the beach in numbers, and uſed every means in their power to relieve the unfortunate people on board—among whom were about one hundred women and children, of whom only ſeven women were ſaved. Several perſons who eſcaped from the wreck are ſince dead from the wounds they received, and others are miſerably bruiſed.

NEW-YORK, September 6.

CONGRESS reſolved, the 25th ultimo, That the early, unſolicited, and continued labours of Mr. Thomas Paine, in explaining and enforcing the principles of the late revolution, by ingenious and timely publications upon the nature of liberty and civil government, have been well received by the citizens of theſe ſtates, and merit the approbation of Congreſs; and that in conſideration of thoſe ſervices, and the benefits produced thereby, Mr. Paine is entitled to a liberal gratification from the United States.

We hear from good authority, that Congreſs have directed the Board of Treaſury to report an ordinance for fixing the ſtandard of weights and meaſures throughout the United States of America.

On a report from the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, which was accompained with the letter of the 10th, ultimo, from the Honourable Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the United Netherlands, and a commiſſion from their High Mightineſſes the Lords the States General, to Diederick Leeretowea, appointing him their Conſul for New-Hampſhire and Maſſachuſetts to reſide at Boſton; Congreſs have

Reſolved, That the ſaid Commiſſion be regiſtered in the office of the Secretary of Congreſs; and that thereupon an act of recognition in due form be immediately iſſued to the States in queſtion, in order that they may furniſh the ſaid Conſul with their exequatur or notification of his quality, that the ſame may be known and publiſhed.

On the 17th ult. Congreſs came to the following reſolution; *Whereas* many States in the Union continue to be unrepreſented in Congreſs or to be repreſented by only two numbers, notwithſtanding, the many urgent recommendations of Congreſs for remedying theſe defects, particularly thoſe of 18th Nov. 1783, and the 19th of April 1784;—and whereas by the want of a complete repreſentation, the great intereſts of the Union have frequently been, and continue to be neglected or delayed, and the Confederation itſelf, or the adminiſtration thereof by Congreſs, may be conſidered as the Cauſe of evils which ſolely reſult from an incomplete repreſentation;—And whereas it is incumbent on Congreſs to prevent opinions ſo derogatory to their Honour and ſo dangerous to the public welfare;

Reſolved, That the Secretary of Congreſs ſhall once in every month, tranſmit to the Legiſlatures of the reſpective States, a liſt of the States repreſented, and of thoſe unrepreſented in Congreſs, and of the members from each State, that effectual meaſures may from time to time be taken by ſuch States as may be unrepreſented, or repreſented by only two members to remedy theſe defects.

On a report of the Board of Treaſury, they have alſo

Reſolved, That in all caſes where certificates of the United States payable to the bearer, have been loſt and no ſatisfactory evidence given of the ſame having been deſtroyed, it would be improper that any new certificate, ſhould iſſue to replace the ſame.

PORTSMOUTH, September 16.

Since our laſt, arrived here from Glaſgow the brig ——, Capt. Ritchie, having on board upwards of 50 families, huſbandmen and mechanics, deſtined, as we are informed for the ſtate of Vermont; where, under the wiſe adminiſtration of Governor Chittendon added to the enterprizing ſpirit of thoſe famous republicans, theſe emigrants no doubt, will meet with every encouragement. It muſt make every generous mind expand at the thought, that America is now become the aſylum for the oppreſſed and indigent of every nation.

NEWPORT, September 24.

We are informed, the celebrated and juſtly eſteemed Doctor MOYES, intends to deliver a Lecture on Wedneſday Evening, the 28th inſt. for the Benefit of the Poor in this City; ſo that thoſe who may think proper to attend ſaid Lecture will have an Opportunity of gratifying both their Philoſophic Genius and charitable Feelings.

On the 7th inſtant Congreſs reſolved that the Poſtmaſter-General, be authoriſed to enter into Contracts for the Conveyance of the Mails by Stage Carriages from Portſmouth in New Hampſhire, to Savannah in Georgia, and from New-York to Albany, according to the accuſtomed Route.

A London Paper of June 3, ſays "A dreadful Fire has happened lately at Conſtantinople, which conſumed Two Thirds of that immenſe City: it broke out in the Morning near to the Shore, and the Walls of the Seraglio. The Wind, which was northerly, made the Fire run along theſe Walls and about Seven o'Clock reached the Palace of the Vifir, ſituated in the Middle of a Hill. The Grand Signior was preſent, but neither his Orders nor the Efforts made could ſave that immenſe Building from the Flames. The Fire extended in the Direction of the Wind, with the greateſt Rapidity. It was hoped that the Fire, in approaching the Church of St. Sophia, would be ſtopped by the Maſs of the Building, and accordingly all the Succours were directed to that Quarter, but the Lead of the Cupola, melted by the Heat of the Atmoſphere, running through the Stone Gutters on the Heads of the Guards and Workmen, left a full Scope to the Activity of the Fire. From that Moment Nobody thought of ſtopping it; it was ſuffered to devour every Thing. The Conſternation was general. The Wind ſhifted to the Eaſt, and carried the Line of Fire acroſs the Town for more than 7800 Engliſh Feet. The Fire then ruſhed to the Centre of the City, and formed Thirteen diſtinct Branches of Fire, the Roots of which ſucceſſively uniting, Conſtantinople became a burning Sea. The Efforts then made only added to the Calamity; a whole Regiment of Janiſaries employed in beating down ſome Houſes were ſurrounded by Two Lateral Branches of the Fire. The Cries of theſe unfortunate Wretches, heard through the Column of Fire, with thoſe of the Women and Children ſuffering the ſame Fate; the Craſh of the falling Buildings, the Crackling of the flaming Planks, carried into the Air by the Violence of the Heat; the Tumult of the Inhabitants theatened by the Conflagration in every Quarter, combined to render it a Scene of accumulated Horror not to be deſcribed."

Copy of a Bill which paſſed the Houſe of Repreſentatives, during the laſt Seſſion of Aſſembly.

BE it Enacted by the General Aſſembly, and by the Authority thereof it is Enacted, That the Duties of Seven and an Half per Centum, in Addition to the Duties of Two and an Half per Centum, ad Valorem, at the Time and Place of Importation, be extended to and laid upon all goods, Wares, and Merchandizes, of the Growth, Produce, and Manufacture, of all and ſingular the Provinces, Colonies and Plantations, belonging to or depending upon the Kingdom of Great-Britain, and imported therefrom, in whatſoever Bottom the ſame may be imported, and whether owned in Part or in Whole by any Citizen or Citizens of this State, or of any of the United States, or by any Subject or Subjects, Citizen or Citizens of any foreign Kingdom, Nation or State whatever.—Provided, That nothing herein contained be extended to the Article of Salt, unleſs the ſame be imported in a Veſſel or Veſſels owned in Part or in Whole by a Subject or Subjects of the King of Great-Britain.

And whereas Proclamations and Orders have been iſſued by the Governors of ſeveral of the Britiſh Dominions, prohibiting Veſſels belonging to any of the Citizens of the United States from entering their Ports, and trafficing therein: Be it therefore Enacted, That until ſuch Proclamations and Orders be recalled, and the Veſſels of the United States be permitted free Entrance and Traffic in the Ports (or ſome of them) of the ſaid Provinces, Colonies and Plantations, there ſhall not be exported from this State any Goods, Wares or Merhandizes, the Growth, Manufacture or produce, of this or any of the United States, in any Veſſel or Veſſels, owned in Part or in Whole by any Subject or Subjects of the ſaid King of Great-Britain, into any of the ſaid Provinces, Colonies or Plantations: And that during the Time aforeſaid, and until free Entrance and Traffic be permitted as aforeſaid, it ſhall not be lawful for any Citizen or Citizens of this or any of the United States to export from this State, to any of the ſaid Provinces, Colonies or Plantations, any Article or Articles of Proviſion, or live Stock of Proviſion Kind. And that no Veſſel, owned in Whole or in Part by a Subject or Subjects of the King of Great Britain, bound to any Part of the World, ſhall be permitted to take on board any Proviſions or live Stock of the Proviſion Kind, excepting for Ship's Uſe, upon the Pain of Condemnation at a Special Court of Common Pleas; the One Third thereof to the Informer, and the other Two Thirds to and for the Uſe of this State.

And for effectually carrying this Act into Execution, Be it further Enacted, That if any Veſſel, owned in Whole or in Part by a Britiſh Subject or Britiſh Subjects as aforeſaid, ſhall be detected in carrying or attempting to carry any Article or Articles aforeſaid, from this State to any of the ſaid Provinces, Colonies or Plantations, the ſame ſhall and may be ſeized and condemned, by due Proceſs, in the Court of Admiralty; the One Quarter thereof to the Informer, and the other Three Quarters to and for the Uſe of this State.

And to prevent any Citizen or Citizens of this or the United States from exporting Proviſions as aforeſaid, Be it Enacted, That no Clearance be given at any of the Intendants Offices in this State for any Veſſel or Veſſels, owned in Whole or in Part by any Citizen or Citizens of this or the United States, bound to any of the Provinces Colonies or Plantations aforeſaid, having on board Pro-

LONDON,

June 1. There are now living at Ketton, in Rutlandshire, a great great grand-father, a great grand-father, two grand fathers, a grand-mother, and six great grand-children, consisting of nine persons in all, and about two years ago the great grand-father buried his mother and his wife in the same coffin.

The musical child, from Newcastle upon Tyne, and who is said to be only two years and an half old, and has made so much noise in that part of England, performed last night to a select party of the nobility at Almack's; so much did he please and astonish the auditors, they presented him with a purse of a hundred guineas.

Belfast, June 7. On Sunday next a sermon will be preached in the old Meeting-House of Sligo, by the Rev. John Joseph Hiedick, alias Moses Levi who was six years a Rabbi preacher among the Jews. He was baptised in February, 1783, in the Dutchy of Cleves, in Germany, by the Rev. Mr. Sneids, where were present all the ministers of the province, and an amazing multitude of other people. His conversion is the more remarkable, as he is the first Rabbi who has been converted to christianity, since the year 1080. He passed through Belfast and Lisburn about five weeks ago.

RICHMOND, September 3.

By letters immediately from the Western Country, we receive advice, that the Indians continue to commit their hostile depredations, frequently very barbarously murdering some of our whites. Notwithstanding which, at the last convention held in the Kentucky, a separation of government was decided upon, considering themselves formidable enough to repel any attacks of the Indians; they having in their country, a militia of five thousand fighting men.

PHILADELPHIA, September, 14.

Monday last arrived the ship Congress, Captain M Clenachan, from Londonderry, with near *five hundred* passengers; a number of which she landed at Newcastle,

The transports, we are informed, that lately sailed from Boston to Halifax, were very welcome there, as they had began to anticipate a few of the horrors of starvation.

The following is a brief account of the unfortunate disaster which befel the ship Faithful Steward, Connolly M'Causland, master, from Londonderry, bound to this port; taken from a gentleman who was passenger on board.

ON the 9th day of July last, said vessel sailed from Londonderry, having on board 249 passengers of respectability, who had with them property to a very considerable amount. They had had a favourable passage, during which nothing of moment occurred (the greatest harmony having prevailed among them) until the night of Thursday the 1st inst. when at the hour of 10 o'clock, it was thought advisable to try for soundings, and to their great surprize, found themselves in four fathoms water, though at dark there was not the least appearance of land. The consternation and astonishment which then prevailed, is easier conceived than described, every exertion was used to run the vessel off shore, but in a few minutes she struck the ground, when it was found necessary to cut away her masts, &c. all of which went overboard. On the morning of the 2d, we found ourselves on Mohoba-Bank, near Indian River, about four leagues to the southward of Cape Henlopen. Every effort was made to save the unhappy sufferers, who remained in the wreck during the night, although distant from the shore only about one hundred yards. The same evening she beat to pieces.

The sea running extreamly high, the boats were with difficulty disengaged from the wreck, but before they could be manned they drifted ashore, whereby all relief was cut off, except by swimming, or getting ashore on pieces of the wreck; and, we are sorry to add, that of the above number, only sixty-eight persons were saved, among which were the master, his mates, and ten seamen. During the course of the day the inhabitants came down to the beach in numbers, and used every means in their power to relieve the unfortunate people on board—among whom were about one hundred women and children, of whom only seven women were saved. Several persons who escaped from the wreck are since dead from the wounds they received, and others are miserably bruised.

NEW-YORK, September 6.

CONGRESS resolved, the 25th ultimo, That the early, unsolicited, and continued labours of Mr. Thomas Paine, in explaining and enforcing the principles of the late revolution, by ingenious and timely publications upon the nature of liberty and civil government, have been well received by the citizens of these states, and merit the approbation of Congress; and that in consideration of those services, and the benefits produced thereby, Mr. Paine is entitled to a liberal gratification from the United States.

We hear from good authority, that Congress have directed the Board of Treasury to report an ordinance for fixing the standard of weights and measures throughout the United States of America.

On a report from the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, which was accompained with the letter of the 10th, ultimo, from the Honourable Minister Plenipotentiary of the United Netherlands, and a commission from their High Mightinesses the Lords the States General, to Diederick Leestowea, appointing him their Consul for New-Hampshire and Massachusetts to reside at Boston; Congress have

Resolved, That the said Commission be registerd in the office of the Secretary of Congress; and that thereupon an act of recognition in due form be immediately issued to the States in question, in order that they may furnish the said Consul with their exequatur or notification of his quality, that the same may be known and published.

On the 17th ult. Congress came to the following resolution; *Whereas* many States in the Union continue to be unrepresented in Congress or to be represented by only two numbers, notwithstanding, the many urgent recommendations of Congress for remedying these defects, particularly those of 1st, Nov. 1783, and the 19th of April 1784;—and whereas by the want of a complete representation, the great interests of the Union have frequently been, and continue to be neglected or delayed, and the Confederation itself, or the administration thereof by Congress, may be considered as the Cause of evils which solely result from an incomplete representation;—And whereas it is incumbent on Congress to prevent opinions so derogatory to their Honour and so dangerous to the public welfare;

Resolved, That the Secretary of Congress shall once in every month, transmit to the Legislatures of the respective States, a list of the States represented, and of those unrepresented in Congress, and of the members from each State, that effectual measures may from time to time be taken by such States as may be unrepresented, or represented by only two members to remedy these defects.

On a report of the Board of Treasury, they have also

Resolved, That in all cases where certificates of the United States payable to the bearer, have been lost and no satisfactory evidence given of the same having been destroyed, it would be improper that any new certificate, should issue to replace the same.

PORTSMOUTH, September 16.

Since our last, arrived here from Glasgow the brig ——, Capt. Ritchie, having on board upwards of 50 families, husbandmen and mechanics, destined, as we are informed for the state of Vermont; where, under the wise administration of Governor Chittendon added to the enterprizing spirit of those famous republicans, these emigrants no doubt, will meet with every encouragement. It must make every generous mind expand at the thought, that America is now become the asylum for the oppressed and indigent of every nation.

NEWPORT, September 24.

We are informed, the celebrated and justly esteemed Doctor MOYES, intends to deliver a Lecture on Wednesday Evening, the 28th inst. for the Benefit of the Poor in this City; so that those who may think proper to attend said Lecture will have an Opportunity of gratifying both their Philosophic Genius and charitable Feelings.

On the 7th instant Congress resolved that the Postmaster-General, be authorised to enter into Contracts for the Conveyance of the Mails by Stage Carriages from Portsmouth in New Hampshire, to Savannah in Georgia, and from New-York to Albany, according to the accustomed Route.

A London Paper of June 3, says "A dreadful Fire has happened lately at Constantinople, which consumed Two Thirds of that immense City: it broke out in the Morning near to the Shore, and the Walls of the Seraglio. The Wind, which was northerly, made the Fire run along these Walls and about Seven o'Clock reached the Palace of the Visir, situated in the Middle of a Hill. The Grand Signior was present, but neither his Orders nor the Efforts made could save that immense Building from the Flames. The Fire extended in the Direction of the Wind, with the greatest Rapidity. It was hoped that the Fire, in approaching the Church of St. Sophia, would be stopped by the Mass of the Building, and accordingly all the Succours were directed to that Quarter, but the Lead of the Cupola, melted by the Heat of the Atmosphere, running through the Stone Gutters on the Heads of the Guards and Workmen, left a full Scope to the Activity of the Fire. From that Moment Nobody thought of stopping it; it was suffered to devour every Thing. The Consternation was general. The Wind shifted to the East, and carried the Line of Fire across the Town for more than 7800 English Feet. The Fire then rushed to the Centre of the City, and formed Thirteen distinct Branches of Fire, the Roots of which successively uniting, Constantinople became a burning Sea. The Efforts then made only added to the Calamity; a whole Regiment of Janisaries employed in beating down some Houses were surrounded by Two lateral Branches of the Fire. The Cries of these unfortunate Wretches, heard through the Column of Fire, with those of the Women and Children suffering the same Fate; the Crash of the falling Buildings, the Crackling of the flaming Planks, carried into the Air by the Violence of the Heat; the Tumult of the Inhabitants threatened by the Conflagration in every Quarter, combined to render it a Scene of accumulated Horror not to be described."

Copy of a Bill which passed the House of Representatives, during the last Session of Assembly.

BE it Enacted by the General Assembly, and by the Authority thereof it is Enacted, That the Duties of Seven and an Half per Centum, in Addition to the Duties of Two and an Half per Centum, ad Valorem, at the Time and Place of Importation, be extended to and laid upon all goods, Wares, and Merchandizes, of the Growth, Produce, and Manufacture, of all and singular the Provinces, Colonies and Plantations, belonging to or depending upon the Kingdom of Great-Britain, and imported therefrom, in whatsoever Bottom the same may be imported, and whether owned in Part or in Whole by any Citizen or Citizens of this State, or of any of the United States, or by any Subject or Subjects, Citizen or Citizens of any foreign Kingdom, Nation or State whatever.—Provided, That nothing herein contained be extended to the Article of Salt, unless the same be imported in a Vessel or Vessels owned in Part or in Whole by a Subject or Subjects of the King of Great-Britain.

And whereas Proclamations and Orders have been issued by the Governors of several of the British Dominions, prohibiting Vessels belonging to any of the Citizens of the United States from entering their Ports, and trafficing therein: Be it therefore Enacted, That until such Proclamations and Orders be recalled, and the Vessels of the United States be permitted free Entrance and Traffic in the Ports (or some of them) of the said Provinces, Colonies and Plantations, there shall not be exported from this State any Goods, Wares or Merchandizes, the Growth, Manufacture or produce, of this or any of the United States, in any Vessel or Vessels, owned in Part or in Whole by any Subject or Subjects of the said King of Great-Britain, into any of the said Provinces, Colonies or Plantations: And that during the Time aforesaid, and until free Entrance and Traffic be permitted as aforesaid, it shall not be lawful for any Citizen or Citizens of this or any of the United States to export from this State, to any of the said Provinces, Colonies or Plantations, any Article or Articles of Provision, or live Stock of Provision Kind. And that no Vessel, owned in Whole or in Part by a Subject or Subjects of the King of Great Britain, bound to any Part of the World, shall be permitted to take on board any Provisions or live Stock of the Provision Kind, excepting for Ship's Use, upon the Pain of Condemnation at a Special Court of Common Pleas; the One Third thereof to the Informer, and the other Two Thirds to and for the Use of this State.

And for effectually carrying this Act into Execution, Be it further Enacted, That if any Vessel, owned in Whole or in Part by a British Subject or British Subjects as aforesaid, shall be detected in carrying or attempting to carry any Article or Articles aforesaid, from this State to any of the said Provinces, Colonies or Plantations, the same shall and may be seized and condemned, by due Process, in the Court of Admiralty; the One Quarter thereof to the Informer, and the other Three Quarters to and for the Use of this State.

And to prevent any Citizen or Citizens of this or the United States from exporting Provisions as aforesaid, Be it Enacted, That no Clearance be given at any of the Intendants Offices in this State for any Vessel or Vessels, owned in Whole or in Part by any Citizen or Citizens of this or the United States, bound to any of the Provinces Colonies or Plantations aforesaid, having on board Pro-

visions of any Kind, or live Stock as aforesaid, excepting for Ship's Use: And the Officer offending herein shall be totally disabled from any future Exercise of his said Office.

And be it further Enacted, That previously to any Vessel or Vessels, belonging in Whole or in Part to any Citizen or Citizens as aforesaid, being cleared out, the Intendants of Trade respectively shall require and take of the Master or Owner of such Vessel a sufficient Bond or Bonds in double the Value of the Vessel and Cargo, for such Vessel's performing her Voyage agreeably to her Clearance: And in default thereof, and upon its not being satisfactorily proved to the Intendant aforesaid, in the Space of Six Months from the executing such Bond, that the Condition thereof hath been performed, the same shall be deemed forfeited upon due Process in a Special Court of Common Pleas, and the Value of the Vessel and Cargo shall be recovered; One Quarter to the Informer, and the other Three Quarters to this State.

And if any Vessel or Vessels aforesaid shall be detected in exporting any Provisions as aforesaid, to any of the said Provinces, Colonies or Plantations the same shall be condemned at a Special Court as aforesaid; One Quarter Part to and for the Informer, and the other Three Quarters to and for the Use of this State. And the Person or Persons interested or concerned, aiding, assisting or abetting, therein, shall be fined, upon due Conviction thereof before the Superior Court of Assize, in a Sum not exceeding the Value of such Vessel and Cargo, to and for the Uses aforesaid.

Provided nevertheless, That nothing in the foregoing Act shall prevent any Vessel built in this State, and owned in Whole by any Subject or Subjects of the King of Great Britain, from taking a Cargo upon her first Departure from this State, upon the same Terms, and no further Restrictions, than if said Vessel was owned by a Citizen or Citizens of this or any of the United States.

In the Lower House, August 27, 1785.

It is Voted and Resolved, That the preceding Draught of an Act pass as an Act of this Assembly,

Voted and Passed to the House of Magistrates for Concurrence.

By Order, B. BOURNE, Clerk.

In the Upper House, read the same Day, and non-concurred.

By Order, H. GOODWIN, Sec'ry, pro. tem.

A true Copy from the Files of the Lower House of Assembly, and published by their Order.

B. BOURNE, Clerk.

Copy of a Bill which passed the House of Magistrates, during the last Session of Assembly.

WHEREAS Proclamations have been issued by the Governors of several of the British Provinces and Dominions, prohibiting the Vessels belonging to any of the United States from entering their Ports, or trading there:

Be it therefore Enacted by this General Assembly, and by the Authority thereof it is hereby Enacted, That from and after the Fifteenth Day of September next, there shall not be exported from this State any Goods, Wares or Merchandize, of the Growth, Manufacture or Produce of this or any of the United States, in any Ship or Vessel of any Kind, belonging either in Whole or in Part to any of the Subjects of the King of Great-Britain.

And be it further Enacted, That if any Ship or Vessel shall be found having taken on board any Goods, Wares or Merchandize, contrary to this Act, every such Ship or Vessel, together with her Cargo, shall be forfeited and seized by any Officer or Citizen of this State; and the same may be sued for and prosecuted in or before any Court of Common Pleas, or Court of Admiralty, in this State; One Quarter to and for the Use of the Informer, and the other Three Quarters shall be paid into the General-Treasury, to and for the Use of this State.

And be it further Enacted, That a further Duty of Seven and an Half per Centum, ad Valorem, be levied and paid on all Goods, Wares and Merchandize, that shall be imported in any British Ship or Vessel, in Addition to the Import of Two and an Half per Centum, heretofore ordered to be paid on all Goods, imported into this State; also, a Duty of Five Shillings per Ton, on every Ton the said Ship or Vessel shall measure, over and above all former Duties; and Sixpence per Bushel, on every Bushel of Salt.

And be it further Enacted, That any Vessel that shall appear to have Two Sets of Papers, on Conviction thereof before any Court of Record as aforesaid, the Vessel and Cargo shall be wholly forfeited; One Quarter to the Informer, the other Three Quarters to and for the Use of this State.

And be it further Enacted, That if any Intendant of Trade, or Collector of Impost, shall proceed contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, they shall be rendered incapable of holding any Office in future in this State.

Provided, nothing in this Act shall prevent any Vessel built in this State, and owned by any Subject of the King of Great-Britain, from taking a Cargo on board, upon her first Departure from this State, upon the same Terms as though the said Vessel was owned by a Citizen or Citizens of this State.

In the Upper House, voted and passed.

By Order H. GOODWIN, Sec'ry, pro tem.

In the Lower House, August 27, 1785.

Concurred, with this Amendment, That Seven and an Half per Centum, ad Valorem, at the Time and Place of Importation, in Addition to the Two and an Half per Centum, already imposed, be levied and collected upon all Goods, Wares and Merchandize, imported into this State from any British Province, Colony or Plantation, in any Vessel or Vessels, owned in Whole or in Part by a Citizen or Citizens of this or any of the United States, instead of the Third enacting Clause, respecting Seven and an Half per Cent. upon Goods imported in British Vessels; and that this Act take Place in Ten Days after the Rising of this Assembly. Voted and passed,

By Order, B. BOURNE, Clerk.

In the Upper House the foregoing Amendment was read and unanimously non-concur therewith, and adhere to their former Vote.

By Order, H. GOODWIN, Sec'ry, pro. tem.

In the Lower House, August 27, 1785.

This House UNANIMOUSLY adhere to their Amendment.

By Order, B. BOURNE, Clerk.

The above and foregoing is a true Copy of the Original in the Secretary's Office.

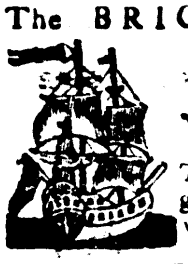
Witness, HENRY WARD, Secretary.

NAVAL-OFFICE, *Port of Newport, Sept. 24.*

INWARD ENTRIES,	*From*
Brigantine Betsy, T. Dennis,	Jamaica.
Sloop, Good Intent, W. Aken,	Massachusetts.
CLEARED,	*For.*
Sloop Newport Packet, S. Lawton,	Philadelphia.
Schooner Union, J. Villett,	South-Carolina.
Brigantine L'Belle Gabrielle, W. Weaver,	Connecticut.
Sloop Rose, E. Woodman,	Philadelphia.
Sloop Nancy, J. Graves,	New-York.
Sloop Lady Washington, G. Allen,	New-York.
Brigantine Polly, T. Forester,	West-Indies.
Sloop Diana, J. Hull,	South-Carolina.

For Charleston, South-Carolina,

The BRIG LOVELY NANCY,



THOMAS FRY, Master,

WILL sail by the 24th of October, Burthen about One Hundred Tons, a fine strong built Vessel, has elegant Accommodations for Passengers, and will take on board Freight upon reasonable Terms. For Particulars apply to BENJAMIN FRY, or the Master on board.

Newport, Sept. 23, 1785.

WAS STOLEN, on the Night of the 16th inst. from Point-Judith, a Ten Inch CABLE of about Sixty Fathom in Length, Part worn: Whoever will give Information of the Thief or Thieves so that they may be brought to Justice, and the Cable recovered, shall have FOUR DOLLARS Reward, and all reasonable Charges paid, by THOMAS TOWNSEND.

Newport, Sept. 24, 1785.

IMPORTED BY

Martin Benson,

And now opening for Sale at his Store, in Thames-street, a large and general Assortment of Woollen Goods, suitable for the present and approaching Season, consisting of

BROADCLOTHS,	Plains,
Bearskins,	Stroods,
Baizes,	Swanskins,
Duffils,	Blankets,
Ratteens,	Caps,
Frizes,	Stockings,
Kerseys,	Gloves,
Serges,	Mittins, &c. &c. &c.
Cambleteens,	

Newport, Sept. 23, 1785.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of JOSEPH HEATH, late of Newport, Mariner, deceased, are desired to make immediate Payment to the Subscriber; and all those who have Demands against the said Joseph are requested to bring in their Accounts for Adjustment.

JONATHAN GLADDING, Administrator

Newport, September 16, 1785.

ALL Persons having any Demands on the Estate of JOHN GODDARD, Cabinet-Maker, late of Newport, deceased, are requested to bring in their Accounts for Settlement; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment, to

TOWNSEND GODDARD, Executor.

Newport, Sept. 2, 1785.

The Members of the Redwood

LIBRARY COMPANY are once more earnestly requested to attend their Annual Meeting, on the last Wednesday of the present Month, at 10 o'Clock, A. M. as the Business which will then be laid before them is absolutely essential to the Preservation and Safety of said Library.

W. TILLINGHAST, Librarian.

Newport September 3, 1785.

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND, &c.

Providence, September 6, 1785.

THE Creditors of STUKELY BARTON, a Prisoner in the Gaol in East-Greenwich, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at South-Kingstown, in and for the State aforesaid, on the last Monday in October next, then and there to shew Cause, if any they have, why his Petition for an Act of Insolvency should not be granted.

By Order of the General Assembly,

HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

ANY Gentlemen or Ladies wanting neat and genteel LODGINGS, at a reasonable Price, in a convenient and pleasant Part of this City, where there is a good Yard and large Garden, may be accommodated, by inquiring of the Printers.

N. B. Any Ladies or Gentlemen requiring separate Rooms may have them.

Second Congregational Society Lottery.

THE Managers being determined to observe the same Punctuality in the Payment of Prizes and settling their Accounts with the Society, as in drawing this Lottery, are obliged to call on all indebted for Tickets to an immediate Payment.

Newport, Sept. 23, 1785.

TO BE SOLD, BY

THOMAS HOWLAND,

JAMAICA SPIRITS, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
WEST-INDIA RUM, by Ditto, Ditto,
NEW-ENGLAND RUM, by Ditto, Ditto,
MOLASSES, by Ditto, Ditto,
SUGARS by Ditto, Ditto,
BOHEA TEA, by the Hundred or Dozen,
BRANDY, by the Anchor.

Cash, Salt, Dry or West India Goods given for clean Flax-Seed, at the said Store.

Walter Channing,

Hath imported in the latest Vessels from LONDON,

A general Assortment of

English and India GOODS,

Which he is selling on the lowest Terms, at his Store in Thames-street, the Corner of the New-Lane,

☞ CASH, Salt, or any Kind of Goods given for FLAX-SEED.

FOR SALE, BY

Topham, Boss, and Newman,

At their STORE near the POINT-FERRY,

Grenada and St Kitt's Rum;

best brown Sugars; Molasses; New-England Rum; Geneva in Cases; Bohea Tea; Allspice; coarse and fine Salt, &c. &c.

Ethan Clarke

Has for SALE at his STORE,

WEST-INDIA and New-England Rum—Sugar—Molasses by the Hogshead or Barrel—Excellent Coniac Brandy by the Pipe or Barrel—The very first Quality of Claret by the Box—Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or single Loaf—Bohea and Green Teas—Indigo, &c.

Also best Andover refined Bar-Iron and Cart-Tire (said to be the best manufactured in America) Iron Hogshead Hoops and Anchors of any Size—Pork, Rice, Flour, and Liver Oil by the Barrel—Merchantable and clear Pine Boards, Clapboards, Shingles, and Ash Oars. All really cheap, notwithstanding the Scarcity of Money!

Newport, July 1, 1785.

THE Subscriber takes this Method of informing the Public, that he has opened a Shop at Mr. JOHN G. WANTON's, near the State-House, where he carries on the CLOCK and WATCH MAKING BUSINESS in all their Branches—Plain, Quarter, and Chime Clocks kept in Repair by the Year, horizontal and repeating Watches kept in Repair by the Year, the same as in London; Watches that never wind up (commonly called perpetual Motion Watches) carefully repaired and warranted; Expansion slide Watches carefully examined—Also Barometers, Thermometers, and Hydrometers, Air-Pumps, Microscopes, Telescopes, reflecting and refracting, and most Kind of philosophical Instruments repaired on the most reasonable Terms, by

BENJAMIN DUDLEY.

N. B. He returns his Thanks to those Ladies an Gentlemen, who have favoured him with their Custom and hopes a Continuance of their Favours by having their Work done well and with Despatch.

Newport, August 5, 1785.

TO BE SOLD, BY

SILAS COOKE,

HIS HOUSE in Thames-street;—also a Still-House with Stills, and all the Utensils thereunto belonging, with the Lot of Land adjoining, at the South End of this City.

WE the Subscribers being appointed, by the Hon. Town-Council of Middletown, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of JEREMIAH CLARKE, late of said Middletown, deceased, represented insolvent; do hereby give Notice thereof to the said Creditors, that they may exhibit their Claims to either of us, at our Houses or elsewhere, within Two Months from this Date.

SALISBURY STODDARD,
JOHN MANCHESTER.

Sept. 2, 1785.

visions of any Kind, or live Stock as aforesaid, excepting for Ship's Use: And the Officer offending herein shall be totally disabled from any future Exercise of his said Office.

And be it further Enacted, That previously to any Vessel or Vessels, belonging in Whole or in Part to any Citizen or Citizens as aforesaid, being cleared out, the Intendants of Trade respectively shall require and take of the Master or Owner of such Vessel a sufficient Bond or Bonds in double the Value of the Vessel and Cargo, for such Vessel's performing her Voyage agreeably to her Clearance: And in default thereof, and upon its not being satisfactorily proved to the Intendant aforesaid, in the Space of Six Months from the executing such Bond, that the Condition thereof hath been performed, the same shall be deemed forfeited upon due Process in a Special Court of Common Pleas, and the Value of the Vessel and Cargo shall be recovered; One Quarter to the Informer, and the other Three Quarters to this State.

And if any Vessel or Vessels aforesaid shall be detected in exporting any Povisions as aforesaid, to any of the said Provinces, Colonies or Plantations the same shall be condemned at a Special Court as aforesaid; One Quarter Part to and for the Informer, and the other Three Quarters to and for the Use of this State. And the Person or Persons interested or concerned, aiding, assisting or abetting, therein, shall be fined, upon due Conviction thereof before the Superior Court of Assize, in a Sum not exceeding the Value of such Vessel and Cargo, to and for the Uses aforesaid.

Provided nevertheless, That nothing in the foregoing Act shall prevent any Vessel built in this State, and owned in Whole by any Subject or Subjects of the King of Great Britain, from taking a Cargo upon her first Departure from this State, upon the same Terms, and no further Restrictions, than if said Vessel was owned by a Citizen or Citizens of this or any of the United States.

In the Lower House, August 27, 1785.

It is Voted and Resolved, That the preceding Draught of an Act pass as an Act of this Assembly,

Voted and Passed to the House of Magistrates for Concurrence.

By Order, B. BOURNE, Clerk.

In the Upper House, read the same Day, and non-concurred.

By Order, H. GOODWIN, Sec'ry, pro tem.

A true Copy from the Files of the Lower House of Assembly, and published by their Order.

B. BOURNE, Clerk.

Copy of a Bill which passed the House of Magistrates, during the last Session of Assembly.

WHEREAS Proclamations have been issued by the Governors of several of the British Provinces and Dominions, prohibiting the Vessels belonging to any of the United States from entering their Ports, or trading there:

Be it therefore Enacted by this General Assembly, and by the Authority thereof it is hereby Enacted, That from and after the Fifteenth Day of September next, there shall not be exported from this State any Goods, Wares or Merchandize, of the Growth, Manufacture or Produce, of this or any of the United States, in any Ship or Vessel of any Kind, belonging either in Whole or in Part to any of the Subjects of the King of Great-Britain.

And be it further Enacted, That if any Ship or Vessel shall be found having taken on board any Goods, Wares or Merchandize, contrary to this Act, every such Ship or Vessel, together with her Cargo, shall be forfeited and seized by any Officer or Citizen of this State; and the same may be sued for and prosecuted in or before any Court of Common Pleas, or Court of Admiralty, in this State; One Quarter to and for the Use of the Informer, and the other Three Quarters shall be paid into the General-Treasury, to and for the Use of this State.

And be it further Enacted, That a further Duty of Seven and an Half per Centum, ad Valorem, be levied and paid on all Goods, Wares and Merchandize, that shall be imported in any British Ship or Vessel, in Addition to the Impost of Two and an Half per Centum, heretofore ordered to be paid on all Goods imported into this State; also, a Duty of Five Shillings per Ton, on every Ton the said Ship or Vessel shall measure, over and above all former Duties; and Sixpence per Bushel, on every Bushel of Salt.

And be it further Enacted, That any Vessel that shall appear to have Two Sets of Papers, on Conviction thereof before any Court of Record as aforesaid, the Vessel and Cargo shall be wholly forfeited; One Quarter to the Informer, the other Three Quarters to and for the Use of this State.

And be it further Enacted, That if any Intendant of Trade, or Collector of Impost, shall proceed contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, they shall be rendered incapable of holding any Office in future in this State.

Provided, nothing in this Act shall prevent any Vessel built in this State, and owned by any Subject of the King of Great-Britain, from taking a Cargo on board, upon her first Departure from this State, upon the same Terms as though the said Vessel was owned by a Citizen or Citizens of this State.

In the Upper House, voted and passed.

By Order H. GOODWIN, Sec'ry, pro tem.

In the Lower House, August 27, 1785.

Concurred, with this Amendment, That Seven and an Half per Centum, ad Valorem, at the Time and Place of Importation, in Addition to the Two and an Half per Centum, already imposed, be levied and collected upon all Goods, Wares and Merchandize, imported into this State from any British Province, Colony or Plantation, in any Vessel or Vessels, owned in Whole or in Part by a Citizen or Citizens of this or any of the United States, instead of the Third enacting Clause, respecting Seven and an Half per Cent. upon Goods imported in British Vessels; and that this Act take Place in Ten Days after the Rising of this Assembly. Voted and passed,

By Order, B. BOURNE, Clerk.

In the Upper House the foregoing Amendment was read and unanimously non-concur therewith, and adhere to their former Vote.

By Order, H. GOODWIN, Sec'ry, pro. tem.

In the Lower House, August 27, 1785.

This House UNANIMOUSLY adhere to their Amendment.

By Order, B. BOURNE, Clerk.

The above and foregoing is a true Copy of the Original in the Secretary's Office.

Witness, HENRY WARD, Secretary.

NAVAL-OFFICE, *Port of Newport, Sept. 24.*

INWARD ENTRIES,	*From*
Brigantine Betsy, T. Dennis,	Jamaica.
Sloop, Good Intent, W. Aken,	Massachusetts.
CLEARED,	*For.*
Sloop Newport Packet, S. Lawton,	Philadelphia.
Schooner Union, J. Villett,	South-Carolina.
Brigantine L'Belle Gabrielle, W. Weaver,	Connecticut.
Sloop Rose, E. Woodman,	Philadelphia.
Sloop Nancy, J. Graves,	New-York.
Sloop Lady Washington, G. Allen,	New-York.
Brigantine Polly, T. Forester,	West-Indies.
Sloop Diana, J. Hull,	South-Carolina.

For Charleston, South-Carolina,

The BRIG LOVELY NANCY,

THOMAS FRY, Master,

WILL sail by the 24th of October, Burthen about One Hundred Tons, a fine strong built Vessel, has elegant Accommodations for Passengers, and will take on board Freight upon reasonable Terms. For Particulars apply to BENJAMIN FRY, or the Master on board.

Newport, Sept. 23, 1785.

WAS STOLEN, on the Night of the 16th inst. from Point-Judith, a Ten Inch CABLE of about Sixty Fathom in Length, Part worn: Whoever will give Information of the Thief or Thieves so that they may be brought to Justice, and the Cable recovered, shall have FOUR DOLLARS Reward, and all reasonable Charges paid, by THOMAS TOWNSEND.

Newport, Sept. 24, 1785.

IMPORTED BY

Martin Benson,

And now opening for Sale at his Store, in Thames-street, a large and general Assortment of Woollen Goods, suitable for the present and approaching Season, consisting of

BROADCLOTHS,
Bearskins,
Baizes,
Duffils,
Ratteens,
Frizes,
Kerseys,
Serges,
Cambleteens,
Plains,
Strouds,
Swanskins,
Blankets,
Caps,
Stockings,
Gloves,
Mittins, &c. &c. &c.

Newport, Sept. 23, 1785.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of JOSEPH HEATH, late of Newport, Mariner, deceased, are desired to make immediate Payment to the Subscriber; and all those who have Demands against the said Joseph are requested to bring in their Accounts for Adjustment.

JONATHAN GLADDING, Administrator

Newport, September 16, 1785.

ALL Persons having any Demands on the Estate of JOHN GODDARD, Cabinet-Maker, late of Newport, deceased, are requested to bring in their Accounts for Settlement; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment, to

TOWNSEND GODDARD, Executor.

Newport, Sept. 2, 1785.

The Members of the Redwood

LIBRARY COMPANY are once more earnestly requested to attend their Annual Meeting, on the last Wednesday of the present Month, at 10 o'Clock, A. M. as the Business which will then be laid before them is absolutely essential to the Preservation and Safety of said Library.

W. TILLINGHAST, Librarian.

Newport September 3, 1785.

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND, &c.

Providence, September 6, 1785.

THE Creditors of STUKELY BARTON, a Prisoner in the Gaol in East-Greenwich, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at South-Kingstown, in and for the State aforesaid, on the last Monday in October next, then and there to shew Cause, if any they have, why his Petition for an Act of Insolvency should not be granted.

By Order of the General Assembly,

HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

ANY Gentlemen or Ladies wanting neat and genteel LODGINGS, at a reasonable Price, in a convenient and pleasant Part of this City, where there is a good Yard and large Garden, may be accommodated, by inquiring of the Printers.

N. B. Any Ladies or Gentlemen requiring separate Rooms may have them.

Second Congregational Society Lottery.

THE Managers being determined to observe the same Punctuality in the Payment of Prizes and settling their Accounts with the Society, as in drawing this Lottery, are obliged to call on all indebted for Tickets to an immediate Payment.

Newport, Sept. 23, 1785

TO BE SOLD, BY

THOMAS HOWLAND,

JAMAICA SPIRITS, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
WEST-INDIA RUM, by Ditto, Ditto,
NEW-ENGLAND RUM, by Ditto, Ditto,
MOLASSES, by Ditto, Ditto,
SUGARS by Ditto, Ditto,
BOHEA TEA, by the Hundred or Dozen,
BRANDY, by the Anchor.

Cash, Salt, Dry or West India Goods given for clean Flax-Seed, at the said Store.

Walter Channing,

Hath imported in the latest Vessels from LONDON,

A general Assortment of

English and India GOODS,

Which he is selling on the lowest Terms, at his Store in Thames-street, the Corner of the New-Lane,

☞ CASH, Salt, or any Kind of Goods given for FLAX-SEED.

FOR SALE, BY

Topham, Boss, and Newman,

At their STORE near the POINT-FERRY,

Grenada and St Kitt's Rum; best brown Sugars; Molasses; New-England Rum; Geneva in Cases; Bohea Tea; Allspice; coarse and fine Salt, &c. &c.

Ethan Clarke

Has for SALE at his STORE,

WEST-INDIA and New-England Rum—Sugar—Molasses by the Hogshead or Barrel—Excellent Coniac Brandy by the Pipe or Barrel—The very first Quality of Claret by the Box—Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or single Loaf—Bohea and Green Teas—Indigo, &c.

Also best Andover refined Bar-Iron and Cart-Tier (said to be the best manufactured in America) Iron Hogshead Hoops and Anchors of any Size—Pork, Rice, Flour, and Liver Oil by the Barrel—Merchantable and clear Pine Boards, Clapboards, Shingles, and Ash Oars. All really cheap, notwithstanding the Scarcity of Money!

Newport, July 1, 1785.

THE Subscriber takes this Method of informing the Public, that he has opened a Shop at Mr. JOHN G. WANTON's, near the State-House, where he carries on the CLOCK and WATCH MAKING BUSINESS in all their Branches—Plain, Quarter, and Chime Clocks kept in Repair by the Year, horizontal and repeating Watches kept in Repair by the Year, the same as in London; Watches that never wind up (commonly called perpetual Motion Watches) carefully repaired and warranted; Expansion slide Watches carefully examined—Also Barometers, Thermometers, and Hydrometers, Air-Pumps, Microscopes, Telliscopes, reflecting and refracting, and most Kind of philosophical Instruments repaired on the most reasonable Terms, by

BENJAMIN DUDLEY.

N. B. He returns his Thanks to those Ladies an Gentlemen, who have favoured him with their Custom and hopes a Continuance of their Favours by having their Work done well and with Despatch.

Newport, August 5, 1785.

TO BE SOLD, BY

SILAS COOKE,

HIS HOUSE in Thames-street;—also a Still-House with Stills, and all the Utensils thereunto belonging, with the Lot of Land adjoining, at the South End of this City.

WE the Subscribers being appointed, by the Hon. Town-Council of Middletown, Commissioners, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of JEREMIAH CLARKE, late of said Middletown, deceased, represented insolvent; do hereby give Notice thereof to the said Creditors, that they may exhibit their Claims to either of us, at our Houses or elsewhere, within Two Months from this Date.

SALISBURY STODDARD,
Sept. 2, 1785. JOHN MANCHESTER.

REPARTEE.

If you marry, said a gentleman to his daughter, you will *do well*: if you do not marry, you will *do better*—If that be the case, replied the daughter, Do, pray, Papa, get me a husband as soon as you can; I shall be very glad to *do well*; others may *do better*.

At a CITY COUNCIL held at the State-House in *Newport*, the 12th Day of *September*, *A. D.* 1785.

A LAW in Addition to the Law regulating the Admeasurement of Firewood, made and passed at the City Council, held at the State-House in this City, the 14th Day of *June*, *A. D.* 1784.

BE it Ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, of the City of Newport, in City Council assembled, and by their Authority it is Ordained, That for every Cord of Firewood that shall remain upon any Wharf Ten Days after being landed, the Warfinger shall be entitled to receive, and may demand and recover of the Owner or Person who shall so land, or deliver Firewood upon any Wharf in this City, One Penny per Cord, for each Day the same shall remain and be upon such Wharf, over and above the said Ten Days, together with the Six Pence per Cord heretofore allowed by the Law aforesaid.

By Order of the City Council,
J. GRELEA, *Clerk.*

For NORTH-CAROLINA,

The SLOOP FRIENDSHIP,

OLIVER READ, Master,

WILL sail by the 28th instant, has excellent Accommodations for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to said Master on board, at Mr. Gibbs's Wharf.

Newport, Sept. 16, 1785.

ALL Persons having Demands on the Estate of JOHN MILLER, deceased, are desired to exhibit them for Settlement—and those indebted to said Estate are ONCE MORE requested to make immediate Payment, on neglect of which they may depend on being sued at November Court, without further Notice, by

ELIZABETH MILLER, Executrix.

Newport, Sept. 16, 1785.

LOST, as is supposed, between Bristol and the City of Newport, on the East Road, on or about the 7th of July last, a new Morocco *Minute or Pencil Book*, with Ass-skin Leaves, containing Two Treasurers Notes, One of Twenty and the other of Ten Dollars, and also One or Two other Papers. Whoever will return the same to the Printers hereof, shall be handsomely rewarded.

Newport, Sept. 16, 1785.

THE Subscribers being appointed by the Honorable the Town-Council of East-Greenwich, in the County of Kent, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the several Creditors against the Estate of WILLIAM GREENE, late of said East-Greenwich, Mariner, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby notify all Persons having any just Claims against said Estate, that they exhibit the same to either of us, at our respective Dwellings in said East-Greenwich, on or before the last Day of January next.

ARCHIBALD CRARY,
HOPKINS COOKE.

East-Greenwich, August 31, 1785.

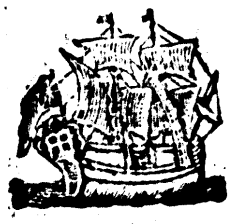
TO BE SOLD, BY

Oliver Warner,

The best of Lisbon SALT, by the Bushel or larger Quantity, or exchanged for FLAX-SEED.

Newport, August 20, 1785.

For RICHMOND,
in Virginia,



The BRIGANTINE QUEEN of FRANCE,
AARON SHEFFIELD, Master,
Burthen 174 Tons,

WELL accommodated for Passengers, is now lying at Newport, and will sail by the First of October.—For Freight or Passage apply to said Master, in Newport, or to Col. SAMUEL WARD, in East-Greenwich.

September 10, 1785.

RAGS.

THE highest Prices given for clean Linen, Cotton, and Cotton and Linen RAGS, old JUNK and SAIL-CLOTH, by SAMUEL THURBER, jun. in Constitution-street, by EDWARD THURBER, jun. opposite Mr. Samuel Young's, and at THURBER's PAPER-MILL, at the North-End of Providence. At each of which Places may be had, Clothier's Press Papers, of the best Kind; writing, Printing Wrapping, glazed, and common Bonnet Papers, &c. in Exchange for Rags, Indian Corn, Rye, and many other Kinds of Country Produce.

Providence, May 30, 1785.

Christopher Champlin

Has for SALE, at his STORE,

BOHEA TEA by the Chest—Swedish Bar-Iron—Russia Duck—Ticklenburg—Ozenbrigs—Ravens Duck—Hyson and Congo Teas—Flour—Coarse and fine Salt—Window Glass—with a small Assortment of Piece Goods.

CASH—or any of the above Articles, will be given for clean FLAX-SEED.

Newport, August 20, 1785.

Thomas Howland

BEGS Leave to return his best Thanks to his Old Customers and the Public in general for their past Favours, and to inform them, that he has just received by the last Vessels from London, a well chosen Assortment of European GOODS, suitable for the Season, which he will sell on as reasonable Terms as at any Shop or Store in the State.

Also West-India Goods as usual.

Indian Corn, Flax-Seed, Bees-Wax, Bayberry Wax, tried Tallow, Orders on the Impost-Office, and many Kinds of Country Produce taken in pay for any of the above Goods.

Imported in the last Ships from LONDON and LISBON,

A Supply of GOODS,

Which makes his Assortment saleable for all Seasons, and now selling, by

George Gibbs;

Who has at his STORES,
Superfine and Common Philadelphia FLOUR,
and BAR-IRON, assorted,
Nova-Scotia GRINDSTONES,
West-India and New-England RUM by the Hogshead or Barrel,
MOLASSES by the Hogshead,
Burlington and Connecticut PORK,
and CORN,
Coarse and fine SALT,
Genuine Madeira and Port WINES in Quarter-Casks,
CITRON in small Boxes.

☞ Clean FLAX-SEED, BARLEY, CHEESE, and IMPOST-ORDERS, will be received in pay.

Newport, July 22, 1785.

THE Subscriber expects to leave this State in a few Weeks, and wishes to collect the books belonging to his Library before he goes. Whoever may have any in Possession are desired to send them home, or send Word where they may be had.

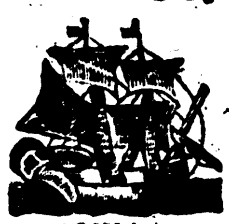
NATH. GREEN.

Newport, Sept. 3, 1785.

A GOOD HOUSE-KEEPER is wanted, that can be well recommended for good Morals, with a proper Knowledge of Family Matters. Such a Character may hear of a Place, by applying to the Printers of this Paper, where good Encouragement will be given with constant Employment for Years. A Person from Thirty to Forty would be most agreeable; but a few Years either younger or older will be made no Objection.

Newport, Sept. 3, 1785.

For Wilmington,



NORTH-CAROLINA,

The BRIGANTINE FAME,

GEORGE CROSS, Master,

NOW lying at Newport—She is a stout stanch new Vessel, burthen 172 Tons, has excellent Accommodations, and will be ready to sail by the first of October next. For Freight or Passage apply to the Master on board, or Mr. GEORGE GIBBS, in Newport.

Sept. 2, 1785.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber on the 21st instant, a Negro Fellow, called JEREMIAH, about 20 Years of Age, about Five Feet 8 Inches high, not very black, well built; had on when he went away a Towcloth Shirt and Trowsers, and striped Towcloth Coat, and a large bound Castor Hat, also carried away with him a Towcloth Shirt and a Pair of coperas green Trowsers, Whoever will take up said Negro, and deliver him to the Subscriber or secure him in any Gaol, and give Notice to the Subscriber shall receive the above Reward and all necessary Charges paid, by, JOHN ALMY.

N. B. All Masters of Vessels are forbid carrying him off, and whoever shall attempt to harbour or secrete said Negro may depend upon being prosecuted to the utmost Rigour of the Law.

Tiverton, August 23, 1785.

ALL Persons having any Demands upon the Estate of BENJAMIN THURSTON, late of Newport, Mariner, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts for Settlement; and all Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make Payment immediately, to

CONSTANT TABER, Administrator.

Newport, August 26, 1785.

Just imported from London, and now selling by

Walter Easton,

Next Door below the Brick-Market,

A Very neat and general Assortment of English and India GOODS, suitable for the Spring and Summer, at as low a Rate as can be purchased in the State.—He returns his best Thanks to his former Customers, and hopes he shall be able to evince them, and all who favour him with their Custom in future, that his Assertions are just.

He has likewise for sale Turk's Island SALT by the Bushel or larger Quantity.

N. B. Flax-Seed, Indian Corn, Cheese, Wool, and Orders on the Impost Office, taken in pay for any of the above Articles.

TO BE SOLD,

THE real Estate of James Nixon, late of Newport, Gardener, deceased, consisting of a Lot of Land, situate in Newport, upon the Hill, about Four Acres; and a Mansion-House in Marlborough-street, with the Land whereon the same stands, having Two Shops and a Stable thereon; the whole, if the Purchaser chooses, will be sold together, or if it be more convenient to him, the Two Shops and Stable with a Part of the Land in Marlborough-street, will be sold separately from the Lot with the Dwelling-House. For Conditions apply to

GEORGE SEARS,
Attorney to the Heirs.

TO BE SOLD,

A Pretty new Building, and a very good Billiard Table, with all its Apparatus complete. For further Particulars inquire of the Printers.

James Robinson

Has for Sale, at his Store,

BOHEA TEA, by the Chest,
Russia Duck, by the Bolt,
Ravens, Ditto,
Ticklenburg,
Oznabrigs,
Bar-Iron.

Newport, Sept. 10, 1785.

THE Subscribers hereby inform the Public, that they carry on the BAKING BUSINESS in all its Branches, in the House lately improved by Mr. Walter Johnson, on the Point-Bridge, where those who please to apply may be supplied with Loaf-Bread, Biscuit, Gingerbread, Rusk, &c.—Also Ship Bread, in any Quantity, may be had at a short Notice, and at as reasonable a Rate as at any Bakers in the City, for Cash or Flour. Those who will favour them with their Custom, may depend upon the utmost Attention and Assiduity to give Satisfaction, by their humble Servants,

JOHN DEAVENPORT, jun.
NATHAN VAUGHN.

Newport, Sept. 10, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of LAND pleasantly situated on the Hill, in Newport, measuring One Hundred and Fifty Feet on the Street northward of Capt. Maudsley's, and joining westward on his Lot, and Sixty Feet back. For further Information inquire of the Printers.

REPARTEE.

IF you marry, ſaid a gentleman to his daughter, you will *do well*: if you do not marry, you will *do better*—If that be the caſe, replied the daughter, Do, pray, Papa, get me a huſband as ſoon as you can; I ſhall be very glad to *do well*; others may *do better*.

At a CITY COUNCIL held at the State-Houſe in *Newport*, the 12th Day of *September*, *A. D.* 1785.

A LAW in Addition to the Law regulating the Admeaſurement of Firewood, made and paſſed at the City Council, held at the State-Houſe in this City, the 14th Day of *June*, *A. D.* 1784.

BE it Ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, of the City of Newport, in City Council aſſembled, and by their Authority it is Ordained, That for every Cord of Firewood that ſhall remain upon any Wharf Ten Days after being landed, the Warfinger ſhall be entitled to receive, and may demand and recover of the Owner or Perſon who ſhall ſo land, or deliver Firewood upon any Wharf in this City, One Penny per Cord, for each Day the ſame ſhall remain and be upon ſuch Wharf, over and above the ſaid Ten Days, together with the Six Pence per Cord heretofore allowed by the Law aforeſaid.

By Order of the City Council,
J. GRELEA, *Clerk*.

For NORTH-CAROLINA,

The SLOOP FRIENDSHIP,

OLIVER READ, Maſter,

WILL ſail by the 28th inſtant, has excellent Accommodations for Paſſengers. For Freight or Paſſage apply to ſaid Maſter on board, at Mr. Gibbs's Wharf.

Newport, Sept. 16, 1785.

ALL Perſons having Demands on the Eſtate of JOHN MILLER, deceaſed, are deſired to exhibit them for Settlement—and thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are ONCE MORE requeſted to make immediate Payment, on neglect of which they may depend on being ſued at November Court, without further Notice, by

ELIZABETH MILLER, Executrix.

Newport, Sept. 16, 1785.

LOST, as is ſuppoſed, between Briſtol and the City of Newport, on the Eaſt Road, on or about the 7th of July laſt, a new Morocco *Minute or Pencil Book*, with Aſs-ſkin Leaves, containing Two Treaſurers Notes, One of Twenty and the other of Ten Dollars, and alſo One or Two other Papers. Whoever will return the ſame to the Printers hereof, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

Newport, Sept. 16, 1785.

THE Subſcribers being appointed by the Honorable the Town-Council of Eaſt-Greenwich, in the County of Kent, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the ſeveral Creditors againſt the Eſtate of WILLIAM GREENE, late of ſaid Eaſt-Greenwich, Mariner, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, do hereby notify all Perſons having any juſt Claims againſt ſaid Eſtate, that they exhibit the ſame to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings in ſaid Eaſt-Greenwich, on or before the laſt Day of January next.

ARCHIBALD CRARY,
HOPKINS COOKE.

Eaſt-Greenwich, Auguſt 31, 1785.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Oliver Warner,

The beſt of Liſbon SALT, by the Buſhel or larger Quantity, or exchanged for FLAX-SEED.

Newport, Auguſt 20, 1785.

For RICHMOND,
in Virginia,

The BRIGANTINE
QUEEN of FRANCE,
AARON SHEFFIELD, Maſter,
Burthen 174 Tons,

WELL accommodated for Paſſengers, is now lying at Newport, and will ſail by the Firſt of October.—For Freight or Paſſage apply to ſaid Maſter, in Newport, or to Col. SAMUEL WARD, in Eaſt-Greenwich.

September 10, 1785.

RAGS.

THE higheſt Prices is given for clean Linen, Cotton, and Cotton and Linen RAGS, old JUNK and SAIL-CLOTH, by SAMUEL THURBER, jun. in Conſtitution-ſtreet, by EDWARD THURBER, jun. oppoſite Mr. Samuel Young's, and at THURBER's PAPER-MILL, at the North-End of Providence. At each of which Places may be had, Clothier's Preſs Papers, of the beſt Kind; writing, Printing Wrapping, glazed, and common Bonnet Papers, &c. in Exchange for Rags, Indian Corn, Rye, and many other Kinds of Country Produce.

Providence, May 30, 1785.

Chriſtopher Champlin

Has for SALE, at his STORE,

BOHEA TEA by the Cheſt—Swediſh Bar-Iron—Ruſſia Duck—Ticklenburg—Ozenbrigs—Ravens Duck—Hyſon and Congo Teas—Flour—Coarſe and fine Salt—Window Glaſs—with a ſmall Aſſortment of Piece Goods.

CASH—or any of the above Articles, will be given for clean FLAX-SEED.

Newport, Auguſt 20, 1785.

Thomas Howland

BEGS Leave to return his beſt Thanks to his Old Cuſtomers and the Public in general for their paſt Favours, and to inform them, that he has juſt received by the laſt Veſſels from London, a well choſen Aſſortment of European GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, which he will ſell on as reaſonable Terms as at any Shop or Store in the State.

Alſo Weſt-India Goods as uſual.

Indian Corn, Flax-Seed, Bees-Wax, Bayberry Wax, tried Tallow, Orders on the Impoſt-Office, and many Kinds of Country Produce taken in pay for any of the above Goods.

Imported in the laſt Ships from LONDON and LISBON,

A Supply of GOODS,

Which makes his Aſſortment ſaleable for all Seaſons, and now ſelling, by

George Gibbs,

Who has at his STORES,
Superfine and Common Philadelphia FLOUR,
and BAR-IRON, aſſorted,
Nova-Scotia GRINDSTONES,
Weſt-India and New-England RUM by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
MOLASSES by the Hogſhead,
Burlington and Connecticut PORK,
and CORN,
Coarſe and fine SALT,
Genuine Madeira and Port WINES in Quarter-Caſks,
CITRON in ſmall Boxes.

☞ Clean FLAX-SEED, BARLEY, CHEESE, and IMPOST-ORDERS, will be received in pay.

Newport, July 22, 1785.

THE Subſcriber expects to leave this State in a few Weeks, and wiſhes to collect the books belonging to his Library before he goes. Whoever may have any in Poſſeſſion are deſired to ſend them home, or ſend Word where they may be had.

NATH. GREEN.

Newport, Sept. 3, 1785.

A GOOD HOUSE-KEEPER is wanted, that can be well recommended for good Morals, with a proper Knowledge of Family Matters. Such a Character may hear of a Place, by applying to the Printers of this Paper, where good Encouragement will be given with conſtant Employment for Years. A Perſon from Thirty to Forty would be moſt agreeable; but a few Years either younger or older will be made no Objection.

Newport, Sept. 3, 1785.

For Wilmington,

NORTH-CAROLINA,

The BRIGANTINE FAME,

GEORGE CROSS, Maſter,

NOW lying at Newport—She is a ſtout ſtanch new Veſſel, burthen 172 Tons, has excellent Accommodations, and will be ready to ſail by the firſt of October next. For Freight or Paſſage apply to the Maſter on board, or Mr. GEORGE GIBBS, in Newport.

Sept. 2, 1785.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subſcriber on the 21ſt inſtant, a Negro Fellow, called JEREMIAH, about 20 Years of Age, about Five Feet 8 Inches high, not very black, well built; had on when he went away a Towcloth Shirt and Trowſers, and ſtriped Towcloth Coat, and a large bound Caſtor Hat, alſo carried away with him a Towcloth Shirt and a Pair of coperas green Trowſers, Whoever will take up ſaid Negro, and deliver him to the Subſcriber or ſecure him in any Gaol, and give Notice to the Subſcriber ſhall receive the above Reward and all neceſſary Charges paid, by, JOHN ALMY.

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels are forbid carrying him off, and whoever ſhall attempt to harbour or ſecrete ſaid Negro may depend upon being proſecuted to the utmoſt Rigour of the Law.

Tiverton, Auguſt 23, 1785.

ALL Perſons having any Demands upon the Eſtate of BENJAMIN THURSTON, late of Newport, Mariner, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts for Settlement; and all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make Payment immediately, to

CONSTANT TABER, Adminiſtrator.

Newport, Auguſt 26, 1785.

Juſt imported from London, and now ſelling by

Walter Eaſton,

Next Door below the Brick-Market,

A Very neat and general Aſſortment of Engliſh and India GOODS, ſuitable for the Spring and Summer, at as low a Rate as can be purchaſed in the State.—He returns his beſt Thanks to his former Cuſtomers, and hopes he ſhall be able to evince them, and all who favour him with their Cuſtom in future, that his Aſſertions are juſt.

He has likewiſe for ſale Turk's Iſland SALT by the Buſhel or larger Quantity.

N. B. Flax-Seed, Indian Corn, Cheeſe, Wool, and Orders on the Impoſt Office, taken in pay for any of the above Articles.

TO BE SOLD,

THE real Eſtate of James Nixon, late of Newport, Gardener, deceaſed, conſiſting of a Lot of Land, ſituate in Newport, upon the Hill, about Four Acres; and a Manſion-Houſe in Marlborough-ſtreet, with the Land whereon the ſame ſtands, having Two Shops and a Stable thereon; the whole, if the Purchaſer chooſes, will be ſold together, or if it be more convenient to him, the Two Shops and Stable with a Part of the Land in Marlborough-ſtreet, will be ſold ſeparately from the Lot with the Dwelling-Houſe. For Conditions apply to

GEORGE SEARS,
Attorney to the Heirs.

TO BE SOLD,

A Pretty new Building, and a very good Billiard Table, with all its Apparatus complete. For further Particulars inquire of the Printers.

James Robinſon

Has for Sale, at his Store,

BOHEA TEA, by the Cheſt,
Ruſſia Duck, by the Bolt,
Ravens, Ditto,
Ticklenburg,
Oznabrigs,
Bar-Iron.

Newport, Sept. 10, 1785.

THE Subſcribers hereby inform the Public, that they carry on the BAKING BUSINESS in all its Branches, in the Houſe lately improved by Mr. Walter Johnſon, on the Point-Bridge, where thoſe who pleaſe to apply may be ſupplied with Loaf-Bread, Biſcuit, Gingerbread, Riſk, &c.—Alſo Ship Bread, in any Quantity, may be had at a ſhort Notice, and at as reaſonable a Rate as at any Bakers in the City, for Caſh or Flour. Thoſe who will favour them with their Cuſtom, may depend upon the utmoſt Attention and Aſſiduity to give Satisfaction, by their humble Servants,

JOHN DEAVENPORT, jun.
NATHAN VAUGHN.

Newport, Sept. 10, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of LAND pleaſantly ſituated on the Hill, in Newport, meaſuring One Hundred and Fifty Feet on the Street northward of Capt. Maudſley's, and joining weſtward on his Lot, and Sixty Feet back. For further Information inquire of the Printers.